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COLEOPTERA COLLECTING NOTES FOR 1895.

By FRED. C. BOWDITCH, Boston, Mass.

The early Spring gave one good day for collecting on the ice, the conditions most favorable being a south slope free from ice or snow, with a small pond or flowed meadow at the foot covered with ice, a bright warm sunny day and a gentle wind from the slope over the ice at the foot; the insects take wing and are borne onto the ice; or the little streams of water which trickle from the slopes carry minute species down to the ice edge, the collector's work is only walking over the ice, picking up the fallen, or searching the grass blades just at the edge of the little rivulets for minute forms which gather in clusters as they are brought down by the water. Almost any patch of melting ice in a meadow will reward the collector who searches the edges, but the south slope gives the best field. Fresh hard wood sap was also good last Spring and furnished very fine series of two species of *Nitidulidæ*, the best place being between the bark and the stump where the former had just begun to warp away from the latter.

My store of twigs and branches produced a fine lot of *Cerambycidæ*, chief among which were about fifteen *Xylotrechus* 4-

maculatus Hald., which emerged from beech branches gathered in August, 1894. The species operates in branches of an inch to an inch and one-half in diameter, making a clumsy cut very different from that of *Elaphidion*, but which weakens the branch, so that it falls after a severe wind, the curious part of it, being that several specimens may come from a single limb, while only one makes a breaking cut on the branch; whether any remain in the stump left on the tree I have not yet determined; the species in its mode of operations is midway between *Elaphidion*, which makes a clean cut and falls, and *Goes*, which makes no cut at all and remains.

Hickory twigs yielded a fine pair of *Purpuricenus humeralis* var. *axillaris* Hald. I am inclined to think it a common species, but comparatively seldom seen as it prefers the tops of trees. A pair of *Ichneea laticornis* Say also appeared for the first time in my hatching-box. I later took a third specimen on the branch of a freshly fallen red oak (Winter of 1894).

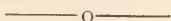
Leptostylus macula Say occurred plentifully on dead poison dog wood (*Rhus glabra*).

About a dozen or fifteen of a species, called for the present *Acanthocinus obsoletus* Oliv., occurred on freshly-cut white and Scotch pine logs, about the same number of specimens were taken in 1894 under similar circumstances; it seems very short lived, only appearing for a few days about June 15th. Two *Chrysobothris azurea* Lec. were taken from alder on June 8th; on the 23d I captured a third on recently-cut twigs of red oak; about a week later I saw a fourth in the same place, but failed to take it; I find it the liveliest of our Buprestidæ, and withal one of the rarest, and its beauty always makes the loss of a specimen cause for regret.

Dying black alder bushes yielded both sexes of *Dicerca pugionata* Germ. and *Acoptus suturalis* Lec.; two specimens of *Hormiscus saltator* Lec. were picked off a hickory twig, one in June, the other in August. The Summer drought made the early September water beetle collecting uncommonly good, specimens being concentrated in the few places not dried up, mere numbers were excessive; from the mass I got quite an amount of picked material. The Autumn collecting on fungi was excellent, and I took many small Silphidæ and Nitidulidæ, among them many good things which I have not had an oppor-

tunity to study. What pleased me most was the capture of a pair of *Mycetophagus tenuifasciatus* Horn in a small brown fungus growing on wild cherry; the specimens were taken August 24th and September 29th; since then I have found the same fungus on white oak.

The early part of the season was favorable for Chrysomlidae, and yielded many good things, but the drought cut vegetation so that the latter part of the season was poor.



TYPES IN THE NEUMOEGEN COLLECTION.—III. WITH A FEW NOTES THEREON.

By Dr. RODRIGUES OTTOLENGUI.

THYATIRIDÆ.

Euthyatira lorata ♂ Grt. Washington Terr., Morrison.

Bombycia semicircularis ♂ Grt. Washington Terr., Morrison.

NOCTUIDÆ.

Acronycta quadrata ♂ (♂) Grt. Nebraska.

Acronycta edolata ♂ ♀ (♂ ♀) Grt. Arizona, Doll.

Rhynchagrostis bimarginalis ♂ (♀) Grt. Hot Springs.

Rhynchagrostis crenulata ♂ (♀) Smith. California.

Adelphagrotis stellaris ♀ (♂) Grt. Arizona, Doll.

Abagrotis erratica ♂ (♀) Smith. California.

Pachnobia monochromatea ♂ Morr. Boston, Mass., Morrison.

Pachnobia manifesta ♂ Morr. Locality not given. Morrison.

Pachnobia elevata ♂ Smith. Colorado, Bruce.

Pachnobia scropulana ♀ Morr. Mt. Washington, Morr.

A note by Mr. Neumoegen says that this is a synonym of *Pachnobia wockei* Moeschl.

Pachnobia claviformis ♂ Morr. New Hampshire, Morrison.

A note says this is a synonym of *Pachnobia salicarum* Walk.

Setagrotis planiformis ♀ Smith. British Columbia.

A note says this is a synonym of *Noctua vocalis* Grt.

Peridroma grandipennis ♂ Grt. Hot Springs.

Peridroma tenuescens ♂ Smith. Nebraska, Morrison.

Noctua clemens ♂ Smith. California.

Noctua invenusta ♀ Grote.

This is a synonym of *Noctua vocalis* Grt., which was rechristened *Setagrotis planiformis* by Smith. Thus Grote named it twice, and Smith once, verily quite a baptism.